

MARTIAL LAW.

(Continued from First Page)

clation of the Governor, and declared his belief that there was trouble ahead. He said: "It was extremely unwise for the Governor to call out soldiers to fight organized labor. That ought to be left to the Pinkerton guards. At Homestead yesterday I was strongly impressed with the peaceable disposition of the men. I think they will give a respectable reception to the soldiers and set out with the most peaceable, law-abiding intentions."

"But when they find themselves crowded to the wall and humiliated by martial surveillance, and when they see the black sheep quietly taking their places and getting all of the protection I think it will be extremely doubtful if the leaders will be able to control them or, indeed, if they will be able to control themselves."

"Blood is thicker than water, and I fear there will be war to the death when the black sheep appear, and Pennsylvania will be the scene of the most awful disgrace the country ever suffered."

WILL SET OUT AT 2 P. M.

Gen. Wylie's Brigade Will Be the First to Reach Homestead.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—The Second Brigade of the State Division of the National Guard, which includes the Eighteenth and the Fourteenth Regiments, and Capt. Hunt's battery of Pittsburgh, and several separate companies in western Pennsylvania, will be in Homestead some time to-day under command of Gen. Wylie. The soldiers were ordered to assemble at their respective armories at 8.30 o'clock this morning, but at that time Gen. Wylie was not prepared to say at what hour he would move his men.

At 8.30 the headquarters of the Fourteenth Regiment were already in a ferment. Although no official orders were made, they were expected every minute, and the rate at which the members of the regiment were assembled augured well for a full complement. None of them had any knowledge of the ordering out of the militia except what they had seen in the newspapers, and this alone brought 200 men to the central armory by 8 o'clock. Some of them appeared in uniform, others carried their uniforms in bundles.

Lieut. McCoy, of the Fourteenth, said: "All the men in my company will do their duty, no matter what their sympathies are. Of that I am sure."

The lieutenant had hardly finished his sentence when Assistant Surgeon Johnson came running into the armory and cried out excitedly:

"Boys, the orders are here. Col. Perchmont has been put in temporary command. Orders, take these orders to the captains of the regiments."

Then followed a scene of what appeared the wildest confusion, but in fact it was not. Every man present knew what he had to do, and he did it at top speed.

In the mean time Surgeon Johnson, acting under orders from Col. Perchmont, was writing out the following orders to the captains of the regiment:

"Assemble your company at once at central armory with three days' cooked rations, and a full supply of ammunition."

NEW MILITARY HANDS IN THE REGIMENT.

About 200 men in full uniform had reported at the Eighteenth Regiment headquarters, Diamond street, at 9 o'clock. They had responded to the general orders, having learned of them through the papers. The men have a feeling of sympathy with the workmen to some extent, but they will do their duty and obey all commands and with less reluctance than the Fourteenth.

Sheriff McCleary was smiling with easy happiness when an EVENING WORLD reporter called at his office. He was in consultation with his special counsel, Mr. Petty, and when the reporter sought information about the movements of the troops, who must report to him for duty, he replied:

"I don't know anything about it. They have not reported to me yet, and I don't know what I shall do when they do report."

"Do you anticipate any trouble?" the caller asked.

"How should I know?"

"Is it true that you have been gathering men Pinkerton to your aid during the four past days?"

McCleary's wrath arose at this. He said it was a lie, who ever told it.

Word was given out at the sheriff's office at 11.30 o'clock that the Pittsburgh soldiers would move at 2 o'clock, going to Brinton, where they will join the Eastern Brigades and will move into Homestead at noon, taking the Monongahela from Brinton. It is now taken away, but is visible from Homestead.

The soldiers will go across to Homestead by train on the Pittsburgh and McKeesport and Youngstown railways, the tracks of which run through the works of the Carnegie company, and will be landed in the enclosure.

MOVING OUT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The First Brigade Starts for the Mount Gretna Rendezvous.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The Philadelphia regiments making up the First Brigade began leaving here at 11.30 this morning for Mount Gretna, and it is expected to have the entire brigade concentrated there this afternoon.

All night Gen. Debert was busy at brigade headquarters, consulting with his staff officers, issuing orders to the different regimental commanders as they arrived, and arranging with the Pennsylvania railroad officials to return to the transportation of his command.

By daylight the arrangements for transport to the troops had been completed and the thousand and one odd things that require

attention in such a sudden movement of the guard were being rapidly disposed of.

Throughout the night messengers had been hurrying about the city, notifying the men to assemble this morning at their armories.

The order met with a prompt response, and by 8 o'clock the armories were alive with men, making hurried preparations to take the road and take up the march. The streets around the armories and leading to the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad were crowded with people, women being in the majority.

At 10.30 the First Regiment, under command of Col. Wendell P. Bowler, left their army and moved out of the city, and marched down Broad street and out Market street to Thirty-second street, where they were to take the cars for Mount Gretna. The regiment was heartily cheered along the route on account of its numerical strength and fine soldierly appearance.

The gay trappings of the holiday soldier were being seen in some of the ranks, and the regiment presented the appearance of regulars. The men marched in heavy order with knapsacks, overcoats, canteens and all the paraphernalia of a regiment about to take the field.

The trains will be run in sections, and as far as possible will be in the station another will follow.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—Col. W. C. Connelly, of Gov. Pattison's staff, received the following telegram from Adj.-Gen. Greenleaf this morning:

"Orders issued for the entire division of guard to move immediately. The Second and Third Brigades will assemble at Brinton, the First Brigade will assemble at Mt. Gretna, to be held in reserve."

At Brinton the Pennsylvania Railroad connects with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, the tracks of which run through Homestead. The place of concentration is, therefore, the nearest point from which the militia can be marched to the scene of the disturbance.

AMMUNITION AND TENTS SENT FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11.—Brig.-Gen. J. P. S. Gobin arrived from Lebanon with Quartermaster Meyer at 7 o'clock and immediately set himself to communicating with headquarters, taking charge of the movement of the troops of the Third Brigade.

Before the morning was far advanced reports were received that the Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments were on the road and would reach Lewistown via Sunbury about noon. The Eighth and Fourth regiments were already in the city, and only waiting transportation.

The Governor's troop was probably the first of the cavalry organizations to report for duty and was ready to move soon after day-break.

The Third Brigade will be sent forward from Lewistown during the afternoon and before the militia will have been ordered to march in the vicinity of the scene of the trouble.

Ten. Greenleaf and Snowden will probably remain in Harrisburg until the troops have been concentrated in the West and see to it that everything is in good shape for the campaign, he is about to long.

At long range, the division of transportation, ammunition, tents and other necessary equipment to the cars, which have been sent forward in order that the men may be properly protected from the elements on their arrival, Quartermaster Gen. O. E. McClellan has charge of these arrangements.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania consists of three brigades, numbering in all about eight thousand men. There are eleven regiments, three troops of cavalry and three batteries. The three brigade commanders are Gen. John P. S. Gobin, John A. Wylie and Robert T. Debert. The division commander is Major-Gen. George E. Snowden, who has served in various positions in the guard from captain up.

Gen. Snowden enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1862 and served two years, reaching the position of captain, which he held until April, 1864.

The brigade commanders are all men of experience and can be relied on to handle their men properly. Brig.-Gen. Robert T. Debert, of the First Brigade, served during the war in the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Wylie enlisted as a private in the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve in 1861, served during the war, and was mustered out as chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Department.

Brig.-Gen. John P. S. Gobin also served during the war of the Rebellion, entering the service as a private in Company K, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and rising to the rank of brevet brigadier-general.

The Adjutant-General is Walter W. Greenleaf, of Clarion county, who has been in the guard for a number of years. For a long time he has been Quartermaster of the Second Brigade, and in April, 1891, was appointed Adjutant-General.

General Wm. McClellan, who served in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers during one year of the rebellion.

The complete roster of the commanding officers and their ranks is as follows:

Division Commander, Major-Gen. George E. Snowden, of Philadelphia; Assistant Adjutant-General, Col. George North, Inspector, Col. William E. Elliot, Judge Advocate, Col. David C. Armstrong, Col. R. F. Collins, Commissary, Col. Edward F. Patton, Surgeon, Col. R. F. Hildebrand, Ordnance Officer, Col. Charles S. Green, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Col. Samuel H. Hildebrand, Adjutant-General, Maj. Thomas J. Stewart.

First Brigade—Battery A, Capt. Morris C. Stafford, Gray Infantry, Capt. C. A. Hildebrand, State Engineers, Major W. W. Weston, First Regiment, Col. W. H. Bowman, Second Regiment, Col. O. C. Hildebrand, Third Regiment, Col. Thomas H. McMillan, Fourth Regiment (North), Col. John W. Stahl.

Second Brigade—Governor's Troop, of Frenco, Capt. C. S. W. Jones, Battery B, of Pittsburgh, Capt. Alfred E. Hunt, Fifth Regiment, Altoona, Col. Theodore Barchard, Sixth Regiment, Col. A. L. Hildebrand, Seventh Regiment, Col. Peter D. Perchmont, Eighth Regiment, Col. Wm. A. Hildebrand, Ninth Regiment, Col. Willis J. Hildebrand, Tenth Regiment, Col. Norman M. Stahl.

Third Brigade—Governor's Troop, of Harrisburg, Capt. Fred M. Ott, Battery C, Capt. John Debert, Fourth Regiment, Col. D. B. Case, Fifth Regiment, Col. Frank E. Magee, Sixth Regiment, Col. E. E. Debert, Seventh Regiment, Col. James Cornell, Eighth Regiment, Col. E. H. Rippe.

This is the first time that the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania has been called out for active service at one special point. The guard has not been called out in any large numbers since the riots of 1877.

The Division was then out, but was scattered throughout the State and not intended for concentration at one point, as in the present case.

The last time the guard was called out was on the occasion of the riots in the coke regions last year. The division has been together in camp and on parade service several times.

NO MORE PINKERTONS.

Manager Frick Says He Will Hire No More Mercenaries.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) PITTSBURGH, July 11.—It is reported that H. Frick, the manager of the Carnegie Works, informs the Burgess of Homestead that he does not intend to send any more Pinkerton "specials" there to protect the mills.

This is in reply to a message which he received from Mayor Gourley by Chief Brown of the Department of Public Safety, telling him that if he brought any more Pinkerton men to Homestead that they would be immediately arrested, held for trial and their weapons seized.

A NEW CARNEGIE MOVE.

The Men Will Be Charged with Firing on a Government Vessel.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—When the Carnegie Steel company goes before the Congressional investigating committee an attempt will be made to make the assault upon the Little Hill at Homestead by the mill hands an offense against the Government of the United States.

The Carnegie people assert that the boat towing the barges carried the American flag and is engaged in the United States service in towing various Government barges. She was on a navigable stream at the time of the fight. The object of this move on the part of the steel company is not known, unless it be to get United States troops ordered to the scene of the trouble.

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TO INVESTIGATE THE TROUBLE.

The Congressional Sub-Committee Will Go to Pittsburgh To-Night.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) WASHINGTON, July 11.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary charged with the investigation of the Pittsburgh system in general and the Homestead troubles in particular, will have here for Pittsburgh this evening on the 7.40 train.

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Rumor that He is Gathering Troops in Chicago and Elsewhere.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) CHICAGO, July 11.—Rumors are in circulation here that William Pinkerton is engaging more recruits for Homestead, Pa., and will send on a squad of men tomorrow. It is said that many men belonging to the regular Pinkerton force, who have been ordered to join the new expedition, have refused to go and have been discharged from the employ of the agency.

HOMERSON, N. Y., July 11.—A Pinkerton agent has been here for the past two days trying to engage men to go to Homestead as special deputies at \$15 a week. He only obtained a few men, and they left the city last night for the West.

Guarding Pittsburgh Gun Stores.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—To prevent any attack on the gun stores in Pittsburgh, such as happened in 1877, Supt. of Police O'Mara has had every gun store in Pittsburgh watched night and day, and the streets are patrolled by the police.

UNION MEN TO ARM AND DRILL.

Labor's Reported Military Movement in Two States.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) BOSTON, July 11.—The Herald says: "A secret organization of workmen called 'Our Own Club' was formed in this city yesterday for the purpose of giving union workers military training. The men who took the oath of allegiance state that the time has come when the working people of this country must prepare to overthrow the Pinkertons or any similar body of what they term 'large capitalists and mercenary desperadoes.'"

He was a brother of Hank O'Day, the ballplayer. The fact that his relatives were kept in ignorance of his injury and illness is regarded as another proof of the determination of the Pinkertons to cover up the whereabouts and condition of the men they induced to go to Chicago.

LEADER BY COMMON CONSENT.

Hugh O'Donnell's Remarkable Influence Over the Homestead Workmen.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) HOMESTEAD, July 11.—The central figure among the locked-out workmen at Homestead ever since the trouble of the Carnegie mills began has been Hugh O'Donnell. He is the recognized leader among the iron-workers here, and exerts a most remarkable influence over them.

He is a cool-headed and brave and had it not been for his efforts, it is probable that not one of the imprisoned Pinkertons would have escaped. The injured man, who was the first to be released on the first day of the rioting.

O'Donnell is a man of medium height and slender build, and in no way presents a striking appearance. His features are clear-cut and regular and he has a high, intelligent-looking forehead. His heavy black mustache and strongly marked eyes give him an expression of fierceness and determination.

He is a native-born American and lives here with his family in a house which he built out of his own savings.

The men look to him for advice in everything, and obey him implicitly. No one else has the confidence of the confidence of the mill hands so completely.

O'Donnell is a good talker and argues intelligently and clearly, and it was because of this that he first became a leader in the meeting of the powerful organization, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, which he represents in the present clash between the Carnegie and their employees.

He occupies this position by common consent, for he is not an officer of the Association, although he has long been a member.

ORGANIZED LABOR AROUSED.

Resolutions of Sympathy and Financial Aid for the Homestead Men.

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"That we justify the workmen in using force to protect themselves from the Pinkerton invasion and acts of self-defense."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—Members of Typographical Union No. 7 at a special meeting yesterday passed resolutions expressing sympathy with their brother workmen and fellow citizens in the Homestead calamity, and tendering them their moral, physical and financial assistance.

Chicago, July 11.—The iron and steel workers at the South Chicago Steel Works have forwarded a check for \$5,000 to the mill hands at Homestead. The men employed at Carnegie's plant in Washington, D. C., have also expressed a desire to help the locked-out workmen, and it is said that \$10,000 or \$15,000 more will be forwarded before the week is out.

THE ARIONS HAVING A ROUSING BIG TIME IN BERLIN.

Frederick Adler, thirty years old, a house painter, living in Frying street, Brooklyn, was killed this morning by a fall in the elevator shaft, at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth ave. Adler was at work in the elevator shaft on the second floor. He lost his balance and fell to the ground, where he was killed.

Death of Lord Wimborne, Once Chief Secretary for Ireland.

LONDON, July 11.—Lord Wimborne died today. He was born in 1802. He was chairman of Committees of the House of Commons from 1857 to 1858, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1860-68, and chief secretary for Ireland, 1869-70.

THE THIRTEENTH FILL THE CAMP.

PENNSYLVANIA, July 11.—The Thirteenth Regiment made good showing in guard mount and morning drill despite the heat, which is believed will exceed the highest point registered yesterday, 95 in the shade. The dress parade last night was witnessed by the largest number of visitors seen in camp this year.

NO CHANGE IN CYRUS W. FIELD'S CONDITION.

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Father Knickerbocker bids the Endeavors good-by.

PATTISON'S LABOR CRITICS.

New York Men's Views of His Call on the Troops.

No Other Course Open to Him the General Verdict.

Labor men well known in New York do not seem to view the action of Gov. Pattison in ordering out the Pennsylvania National Guard for service at Homestead in an unkindly or demagogic light. The consensus of opinion seems to be that there was no other course open to him.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said today: "If Gov. Pattison was right in refusing to send the militia to Homestead last Wednesday, he must be wrong in sending them now. The exigency of that occasion was much more urgent than it is at present. It is right now, he was wrong then. The situation demands extreme care, and I must ask to be excused from further expressing myself on the subject. I only see the fact that Gov. Pattison has ordered out the troops, and have no idea as to what his purpose or ulterior motives."

H. V. Clayton, Secretary of the Board of Walking Delegates, said: "I have always maintained that arbitration was the only medium through which an amicable adjustment of the Homestead difficulty could be reached. The Carnegie and Frick would have soon bent their stubborn will in deference to the tidal wave of public opinion had Gov. Pattison not strengthened their faith in ultimate victory over the men by ordering out the militia."

"The troops, though sympathizing with the locked-out men, will obey orders, and the men will of course submit to the inevitable. Gov. Pattison should not have been so hasty. He should have deferred ordering out the troops until he was satisfied that there was imminent danger of more bloodshed or until all chance of a peaceful settlement was rendered hopeless. I believe, however, that Gov. Pattison is sincere and is actuated by good motives."

William Ivory, Walking Delegate of Electric-Wiremen's Union, said: "Gov. Pattison does not know the last appeal of Sheriff McCleary. While there may be no immediate necessity for the intervention of State troops, still it may be wise to have them on hand in case of emergency. The militia could do no better service than to prevent the injection into that county of any more Pinkertons."

"I believe the Governor understands that the arrival of another force of those men at Homestead would be a disaster to the State, and that the mission of the troops is to prevent such a disaster. I believe Gov. Pattison means to be fair and will act accordingly."

Deleg. Kenneth, Electric Engineers' Union No. 1, said: "It is too early yet to pronounce upon the action of Gov. Pattison. He has been ordered out to do police duty, to take charge of the shops, to prevent the invasion of the State by more Pinkertons, to act in